

BUILD THEM

Catholic Schools Important For
the Welfare of Our
Country.

Extracts From Excellent Plea of
the Right Rev. Bishop
Shahan.

Modern Conditions That Show
Necessity For Catholic
Education.

THE YOUNG MIND AND HEART

The Central Bureau of the Central
Verein has just issued a review
of Bishop Shahan's excellent plea
for Catholic schools, from which we
extract the following:

The root idea of Catholic education is the intimate binding of the human individual with God. God is our maker, ruler and judge, our end and reward. We can not escape this primal fact of existence, so deep and original, so all pervading that it overshadows all conditions the whole range of being, and alone furnishes the key to the endless problems of nature, history and life. It is quite true that man has other relations, e. g., social and political, but it is also true that they are the creation of the individual, shaped and colored by his early training and its consequent temper or bias.

The Catholic church has always bravely and successfully faced this issue, the recognition of God's supreme place in the individual life, his rights, law, honor, service and worship. Her entire career is a commentary on St. Paul's brave and lucid discourse to the men of Athens. Since then no human considerations have ever swayed her from teaching mankind the existence of God, the attributes of his divine nature and his loving concern for man's welfare, temporal and spiritual. When the little Catholic child learns the opening lines of the catechism and grasps the great fact that he is God's beloved creature, made to know, love and serve him, he has acquired a working philosophy of life, a compass of its stormy sea, which will insure his spiritual safety where others perish unhappily for lack of right knowledge of the nature and purpose of human life.

While the social order was generally religious, this peculiar office of the church needed no insistence, no defense or protection. But modern conditions, i. e., profound errors in philosophy, the natural guide of life, conceived in injustice, persecution, suspicion and hatred, operating on a large scale and with conscious persistency, have compelled the Catholic church everywhere to look carefully into the foundations of her life and her probable status in the future of the world. In other words, the education of every Catholic child becomes a principal preoccupation of Catholic authority. In a dim and latent way the idea of God is ever present to the young mind, as it was a haunting echo of origin, but his vague sense needs development, correction, protection. It needs to grow as the body and mind of the child grow, in other words, gradually, the object of sympathetic care and intelligent formation. It needs proper nutrition, and adversative influences must be uninteracted and if possible nullified. The healthy germs of a religious philosophy of life must be wisely planted and sedulously tended, lest they decay and die on poor soil or amid noxious overgrowth. The right knowledge of God, or true religion, is the best moral panacea for the ills of life, and on it the child must one day depend amid temptation, failure, disillusion, poverty, sorrow, injustice and oppression, ailments bodily and spiritual. If he be not well grounded in the knowledge of God, above all if he be unconscious of God's love and mercy, of another and a perfect world, of redemption and immortality, he is likely to become a castaway, a drifting peril to himself and to others.

The Catholic child, brought up in Catholic schools, is placed in the most favorable conditions for imbibing these great fundamental principles of education and for grasping also the true meaning of man, human life, all nature and all history. The Catholic school actually reproduces, for the brief span of childhood, an ideal world, in which human thought and human life move along the lines of the divine will, in which the spirit of Christ's gospel is daily commended and exemplified, in which the charms of Christian virtue and the evil consequences of all wrongdoing are inculcated with precision and authority, and wherein the child meets at all times a moral unity of doctrine and discipline.

Perhaps under perfect conditions the home would suffice for such a desirable training, but the modern home at least is notoriously so helpless for the religious training of children, is itself so often the mirror and echo of all the moral evils of our social life, that it can no longer be safely trusted as the normal guide and protector of the minds and hearts of the young. The Catholic school furnishes the Christian atmosphere, lacking or weak in many homes, and in that body of impulses and tendencies, all efficient motions of divine grace, all the best

forms and principles of life, religious and secular. The Catholic school is thus very truly a nursery of all the best qualities of the young mind and heart, of the virtues on which the safety and sanctity of the home itself must depend.

But if God is the source and safeguard of our liberties and of all the other blessings which we as a free people enjoy, should He not have a place in the school which undertakes to train the child in the duties and rights of American citizenship? The answer given to this question by the Catholic school is the only answer consistent with the principles on which our Government is founded. It is the practical application of the thought expressed by Washington in his farewell address.

Now, our country with all its progress and its progress is neither so strong nor so far advanced toward the ideals of its founders that it can dispense with "national morality." And if education is to be a means for the furtherance of our national welfare it can not afford to take as its basis the "exclusion of religious principle," i. e., to ignore God in the national system of mental training and moral discipline, and all that this sublime and pregnant ideal stands and ever has stood for.

RETIRED TO NAZARETH.

Sister Euphrasia, founder and for more than forty years Mother Superior of St. Joseph's Hospital at Lexington, ended her active work there Sunday and on Monday returned to Nazareth Academy, where she took her final vows as a Sister of Charity more than fifty-two years ago. Sister Mary John will succeed her as Superior. Several months ago Sister Euphrasia relinquished much of the routine work in the hospital management, but kept her plans regarding her retirement to Nazareth from all except a few of her most intimate associates at the hospital. Two years ago Sister Euphrasia celebrated her golden jubilee as a Sister of Charity, more than thirty-eight years after she had come to the Bluegrass capital and established St. Joseph's Hospital when the city was without such an institution. During the time she was at the head of the hospital she endeavored herself to all with whom she came in contact, and the great hospital is a monument to her devotion. During the terrible smallpox epidemic which swept over Louisville soon after the civil war Sister Euphrasia led a band of nurses who others had faltered in offering help until the deadly plague was stamped out. She came to Kentucky in her girlhood from a home of luxury in Pittsburgh to enter the academy at Nazareth, and has lived all of her time here since then. She is eighty-five years old. Her name in the world was Stafford.

WELCOME SUPREME KNIGHT.

James A. Flaherty, of Philadelphia, Supreme Knight of the Knights of Columbus, was given an old-fashioned Kentucky welcome when he made his official visit to Louisville last Monday night, being greeted by a gathering that crowded the hall. Supreme Knight Flaherty delivered a forceful and witty address, giving high praise to the Knights of Louisville and Kentucky for their energy and loyalty and the success of their many laudable undertakings. The Right Rev. Denis O'Donnoghue, Bishop of Louisville, attended the meeting and made an address. Other speakers were the Very Rev. T. L. Crowley, Prior of the Dominican Convent, who delivered the address in response to that of the Supreme Knight; the Rev. Jeremiah P. O'Mahoney, Chaplain of the council; the Rev. E. A. Baxter, O. P.; Judge Matt O'Doherty, Edward J. McDermott and District Deputy Damien M. Cooper, of Elizabethtown. From here the Supreme Knight went to Elizabethtown and Lebanon for official visits, then leaving for his home.

PRESENT FROM FRIENDS.

John P. Hanley, the genial Treasurer of the Kentucky Distillers and Warehouse Company, passed another milestone Tuesday, when he was presented with a handsome solid gold Knights of Columbus watch chain, set with rubies and diamonds, at a surprise banquet given in his honor at the Hotel Henry Watterson by officers and heads of departments of the concern with which he is connected. The banquet was in celebration of his birthday anniversary and his long service with the Kentucky Company. A happy presentation speech was made by Austin J. Lynch, who acted as toastmaster. Each guest was presented with a souvenir, and the banquet was held at the company banquet hall in the future. The speakers of the evening were J. Tyler Richards, T. B. Newman, T. E. Darlington and W. B. O'Neill, recently appointed Assistant General Manager of the company.

MEMENTO TO BISHOP.

The Union of the Holy Name Societies of the diocese of Providence has presented a check for \$1,500 to Right Rev. Bishop Harkins for the purchase of a scholarship at La Salle Academy. The "Holy Name Scholarship" is a memorial to the late Bishop Doran, the first Supreme Spiritual Director of the Union. It will be awarded in competitive examination, and will be open to every worthy Catholic boy of the diocese, regardless of whether he be a graduate of a parochial or public school.

VETOED

President Disapproves Literacy
Test in the Immigration
Bill.

Explains Position and Objec-
tions in Message to the
House.

Might Lead to Very Delicate and
Hazardous Diplomatic
Situations.

CARDINAL GIBBONS PROTESTS

As had been predicted, President Wilson on Monday vetoed the immigration bill recently passed by Congress, because of its literacy test provision. It was the second time that President Wilson had vetoed an immigration bill because of the literacy test, and for the same reason similar measures were given vetoes by Presidents Taft and Cleveland. The President's veto message to the House, in which the bill originated, follows:

"I very much regret to return this bill without my signature. In most of the provisions of the bill I should be very glad to concur, but I can not give my assent to the conviction that literacy test constitutes a radical change in the policy of the nation which is not justified in principle. It is not a test of character, of quality, or of personal fitness, but would operate in most cases merely as a penalty for lack of opportunity in the country from which the alien seeking admission came. The opportunity to gain an education is in many cases one of the chief opportunities sought by the immigrant in coming to the United States, and our experience in the past has not been that the illiterate immigrant is as such an undesirable immigrant. Tests of quality and of purpose can not be objected to on principle, but tests of opportunity surely may be.

"Moreover, if this test might be equitably insisted on, one of the exceptions proposed to its application involves a provision which might lead to very delicate and hazardous diplomatic situations. The bill exempts from the operation of the literacy test all aliens who shall prove to the satisfaction of the proper immigration officer or to the Secretary of Labor that they are seeking admission to the United States to avoid religious persecution in the country of their last permanent residence, whether such persecution be evidenced by overt acts or by laws or governmental regulations that discriminate against the alien or the race to which he belongs because of his religious faith. Such a provision, so applied and administered, would oblige the officer concerned to make a judgment upon the laws and practices of a foreign government and declare that they did or did not constitute religious persecution. This would, to say the least, be a most invidious function for any administrative officer of the Government to perform, and it is not only possible but probable that very serious questions of international justice and comity would arise between this Government and the government of governments thus officially condemned should its exercise be adopted.

"I dare say that these consequences were not in the minds of the proponents of this provision, but the provision separately and in itself renders it unwise for me to give my assent to this legislation in its present form.

"When the message was read in the House it was ordered to lie on the table until Thursday morning, and champions of the bill began laying their plans for an effort to override the veto. Chairman Burnett announced that he would move for a vote Thursday. The bill which the President vetoed passed the House last March by a vote of 308 to 87 and the Senate in December by 84 to 7.

Cardinal Gibbons entered a strong protest against the bill, the following statement, given out last week:

"It is disappointing to many thoughtful citizens that the immigration bill has passed both houses of Congress. By this measure illiterates will in the future be excluded from entrance into this country. It is to be hoped that Mr. Wilson will act with the same good judgment as he has done on a former like occasion, and veto the bill. Similar bills have been vetoed by preceding Presidents, who have been consistent in the refusal to effect this test of literacy would have upon desirable immigration. Illiteracy should not be confounded with ignorance. There is an old axiom which reads that 'intellectual attainments are not the test of virtue.' Many of the most dangerous members of the community are men of keen and trained intellect, but of depraved morals. The normal sturdy illiterate has a receptive mind, capable of early development. Had the United States refused such illiterates from the beginning of our Government our country would have lost the benefit of their virtue, thrift, industry and enterprising spirit. And the descendants of such forbears are a honor to their fathers, and a credit and an asset to our country, for they have been rapidly incorporated and identified with the native population by the assimilating process of education and the common use of the English tongue. In consequence of this it would be hard to differentiate the children of foreign immigrants from those of native American parents."

HEART ATTACK FATAL.
The entire city was thrown into gloom when the news spread Tuesday evening that Edward D. O'Connor, Bailiff of the Police Court and one of Louisville's most widely known public citizens, had unexpectedly passed from this life, heart trouble causing his death. Though he had been complaining for several weeks only a few friends knew of his illness and to court attaches and others he explained that he "expected to be on the job in less than a week."



Edward O'Connor was born in Louisville about forty-five years ago, and since he became of age he was active in politics and had a wide personal acquaintance with practically every official of the city. His first political office was as Constable in the Seventh Magisterial district. He was elected Magistrate of the Seventh Magisterial district in 1905 and was re-elected at the following election. About three years ago he was chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Edward Moran, Bailiff of the Police Court, and was a candidate for another term. Mr. O'Connor was popular as an attorney, being admitted to the bar at Frankfort. He was a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and for many years was active in the Mose Green Club. Mr. O'Connor married Miss Gertrude Bannan, daughter of the late Patrick Bannan, head of the Bannan Pipe Company, twenty-three years ago. Besides his widow he leaves two children, Edward D. O'Connor and Miss Winifred O'Connor. He was a brother of Assistant City Attorney Will O'Connor and James C. O'Connor, an attorney, of Louisville. He also leaves his mother, Mrs. Christopher O'Connor. The funeral was held Wednesday morning at St. James church with requiem high mass, and was one of the most largely attended ever seen there.

The active pallbearers were Capt. Benjamin Purford, B. J. Campbell, J. E. Campbell, Charles J. Cronan, James D. Keedy, Clay Hall, Frank Dugan and John Cassidy. Honorary pallbearers were Col. James P. Whallen, Judge Samuel J. Boldrick, Judge Harry W. Robinson, Edward T. Tierney, Frank McGrath, Michael J. Brennan, John Hannon, James Norton, Frank Galvin, William Dennis, Joseph Keyer and James O'Connor.

RETREAT FOR KNIGHTS.

The retreat for the Knights of Columbus and the Catholic men of Louisville will be conducted by the Rev. Father Cassidy, S. J., of Creighton University, will open at the Cathedral on Wednesday evening, February 14, and close the following Sunday night, when the public will be welcomed to the desks and moral subjects will form the discourses of the eminent Jesuit. Father Cassidy has won a national reputation as a pulpit orator and his books have received the highest commendation of noted churchmen of America and Europe.

ATTENDS SILVER JUBILEE.

The Rev. Father J. J. Fitzgerald, pastor of St. Leo's church, Highland Park, left last Sunday for New York City, in response to an invitation to be the celebrant of the silver jubilee mass of Sister Sebastian, of the Sisters of St. Joseph. The celebration was held yesterday and was an event of much interest in Catholic religious circles. Sister Sebastian is a native of Owensboro.

MACKIN COUNCIL.

The meeting of Mackin Council brought out a good attendance Monday night, when important matters were discussed and the desks cleared of all business. Announcement was made that the retreat for the young men of the city would be held at St. Anthony's church, ending on Passion Sunday, but the name of the clergyman who will conduct it was not made known. A movement was started for Mackin to give a big minstrel show some time after Lent.

FORTY HOURS.

The Forty Hours' Devotion in St. Martin's church will begin tomorrow morning with procession and high mass, coming to a solemn close Tuesday evening. This will be a time of grace for the people of the parish, who will approach the sacraments in large numbers. Friends from other churches will assist at all the services.

PROHIBITION

Like Charity Should Begin At
Home in the Opinion of
Many.

Haly and Beckham Receive Sup-
port of Frankfort Liquor
Dealers.

Brumleve Says Greene Will Not
Be On Anti-Administration
Slate.

MIX AND SCHULMAN ANNOUNCE

The daily papers this week contained the important news that Gen. Percy Haly and Senator Beckham were in conference at Washington and previous to that conference the Senator had been on a tour of Ohio advocating prohibition and urging the voters of that State to kill the sale of liquor when that question comes up for a vote this year. It was rumored that the Haly-Beckham conference was to further plan for the spread of prohibition in Ohio, and many who know wonder why these two worthy prohibition supporters do not begin their reform move in Frankfort. A prominent Democrat of the capital in discussing this with a representative of the Kentucky Irish American said:

"At the late election in Frankfort for the selection of Democratic precinct committeemen twenty-five of the thirty licensed liquor dealers of Frankfort supported the Haly-Beckham choice, and this despite the fact that the Haly-Beckham candidates would be expected to declare for prohibition in the Democratic councils."

To an outsider this seems queer that the two most pronounced State-wide prohibitionists in the State should be lined up with the liquor men of their own community for control of the Democratic party, and one wonders if either side can not be charged with hypocrisy. In supporting prohibition candidates the liquor men can not be sincere and in working hand in glove with the liquor men the sincerity of Haly and Beckham is open to question.

The statement was made in these columns last week that ex-Park Commissioner Ben Brumleve and County Judge Sam Greene were behind a movement to bring out what would be known as an anti-administration slate in the primary to capture the Democratic nominations. Mr. Brumleve telephoned the writer that as far as he was concerned this statement was absolutely true and that he and his friends would announce the names of the opposition candidates in a few days, but that Judge Greene had no part in the movement, and Mr. Brumleve stated that he believed that Judge Greene was an administration choice, and to substantiate this there was no invitation extended to the Judge to participate in the movement. He said that the anti-administration organization. Mr. Brumleve further said that he would be a candidate for one of the prominent offices on this slate.

As stated before, this slate or any other set of candidates should cause no friction in the Democratic ranks, and the Evening Post echoed that sentiment the other day in saying that while the prominent leaders will support Messrs. Bingham, Scholz and Cox, the combined entry for County Commissioners, no serious effort should be made to dissuade any other Democrat from furthering his candidacy for the same office. This voice the spirit of real Democracy, and as an ex-State Senator said the other day he heartily endorsed the suggestion of the Kentucky Irish American for the Democratic Committee to let the bars down and let every one enter who cares to rest his case with the Democratic voters, who are the governing powers of Democracy. Free and untrammeled rivalry in the primary will necessarily make a strong ticket in November.

The friends of Loraine Mix have already begun an active canvass in his behalf for the nomination for County Judge, and from present indications it will be a personification of untold strength in the primary. One striking fact stands out in regard to Mr. Mix's candidacy and that is in no matter what group of Democrats politics and politicians are discussed you will find them unanimous in words of praise for his personality in private and public life.

Squire Ben Schulman has announced his candidacy for re-election as Magistrate of the Sixth Magisterial district, and on his record in office it is believed he will have no opposition in Democratic circles for the nomination. Squire Schulman has served as Magistrate for the past four years, and despite the criticism showered on the Fiscal Court in the past he was given exceptional praise by the press and public alike for his stand against the loose methods of that body. Immediately following his election in 1913 Squire Schulman began his courageous fight for the taxpayers, not only of his district but of the entire county, and his nomination will be but a just tribute of his past course.

Mayor Buschmeyer will announce his appointment to the office of Bailiff of the Police Court, succeeding the late Ed O'Connor, and as in every instance of this kind the names of many are flying about on the wings of political rumor,

among them being "Bud" Norton, present Deputy Bailiff; John McDermitt, Tom McDonough, Will Dennis and others. The appointee will of course be a candidate in the coming primary. The only other candidate announced thus far is Councilman M. J. McDermott, who has received many pledges of support from Democratic leaders, but also the pretty near unanimous support of union labor.

VIOLENT ASSAULT.

Judge Matt O'Doherty, one of Kentucky's best known and most highly esteemed citizens, was the victim of a violent assault just before midnight Monday. When the assault occurred Judge O'Doherty was walking to his home in the Plaza after attending a meeting at the Knights of Columbus Hall. Several friends left the hall at the same time and accompanied the Judge part of the way, but all had turned into side streets before St. James Court was reached. As the Judge passed to the opposite side of the street from Central Park, two young men wearing black hats pulled down over their faces sprang from the darkness and attacked him from the rear. One of the men grabbed the Judge around the neck. Despite his sixty years Judge O'Doherty knocked the man to the ground by a blow in the neck. Before the man on the ground could gain his feet the other man struck the Judge with a bowlder he picked from the gutter, and then both ran, having realized the pugnacity and Irish spirit of their victim. The injured Judge managed to make his way to his front door, where he was met by Mrs. O'Doherty, who notified the police. A squad of police from the Sixth district station hunted the neighborhood for the men without success. Judge O'Doherty was able to give the police only a meager description of the men, only that both appeared to be young. The motive of the men is thought by the Judge and the police to have been to assault and not robbery.

MEXICAN JUSTICE.

Two Mexican prelates, Archbishop Orozco, of Guadalajara, and Bishop de la Mora, of Zacatecas, returned to their sees, not long since, in the hope of rendering service to the stricken people. Scarcely had they arrived when the Carranzistas began to scour the country in order to apprehend them. The search proved successful, and four years ago passed that the prelates were to be court-martialed and shot, on the charge of conspiring against Carranza by furnishing financial aid to Villa. The accusation is as false as it is absurd. Both men have been penalized for four years more. During that time they have been living on the charity of friends. Moreover, circumstances would have rendered it impossible for them to get in touch with Villa even had they desired to do so. It is strange indeed that two intrepid prelates in the distant State of Zacatecas could send aid to Villa in Chihuahua, at a time when two armies were striving to catch sight of him. This latest outrage is but an incident in a relentless persecution carried on by Carranza against the very time they are proclaiming liberty of conscience and freedom of worship. No one believes the charge against the prisoners, not even their accusers, but unfortunately the absurdity of the accusation does not stay the hands of Mexican persecutors. The protest from President Wilson may save their lives.

MEETS ON SUNDAY.

Another meeting of the C. K. of A. Social Club will be held tomorrow afternoon, when it is expected a number of new members will present themselves for enrollment. This club, only a month old, will soon have 100 members and add life to the order in this city. Committees are arranging for a euchre and lotto reception to be held at St. Martin's Hall on February 19. The club will also entertain its friends with a St. Patrick's day reception at the Watterson Hotel.

MISREPRESENTATION.

Hardly a week passes that we do not read something about the Pope's attitude toward one or other of the belligerents. As was to be expected, considering the fact that the Pope is invariably represented as favoring the Allies. Now we must impress on our readers the fact that the Pope is interested only in peace and that all reports of his favoring any one set of belligerents are false. The London press has a purpose in thus misrepresenting the august head of the church. For one thing it will help to give the Irish all over the world a better opinion of England and her allies. For another, it will help to reconcile the populations of France and of Italy herself with sources of renewed faith to their un-Christian governments.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S EUCHRE.

There will be a euchre and lotto for the benefit of St. Augustine's church on Thursday evening, February 12, at St. Augustine's Hall, 1308 West Broadway, and in addition there will be an elegant lunch served and other refreshments.

NOW COL. YOUNG.

It is now Col. Louis H. Young, this popular member of McGrath & Company's office force having just been appointed a Colonel on Gov. Stanley's staff, and he is now considering the application of Jack McGrath (Charles Chaplain), who wants to be an aide to the newly appointed Colonel.

IRELAND

The Present Year as Viewed by
Delmar Radbourne, an
American.

Way Paved For an Irish House
of Commons and Irish
Senate.

Fears of Losing the War Have
Seized the Minds of the
Loyalists.

PREMIERS TO ASSEMBLE SOON

Representing the Irish Press and
News Service, Delmar Radbourne,
an American, writes from Belfast:

A full Irish agitation or a sort of numbness prevails at the opening of the new year—what might be described in America as a period of "watchful waiting." No one knows what to expect in the way of a change in government, but all sides feel there are secret understandings among the leaders of the new War Ministry, soon to be revealed, which will pave the way for an Irish House of Commons and an Irish Senate. The Colonial Premiers to meet in London this month have agreed in advance to recommend some form of settlement of the Irish autonomy question. The plans are based on the hopes of breaking down Irish disloyalty. Important concessions will be made to Ulster, even to the extent of giving Ulster a disproportionate share in the proposed new government of Ireland, including guarantees for the provincial safety of Ulster by some form of provincial legislature. The liberation of the Irish rebels has not afforded the Belfast Unionists as badly as expected. The abolition of martial law will not stir up great opposition here.

A great change has come over this corner of Ireland since the fear of losing the war has seized the minds of the loyalists. The greatest information as to the progress of the war was furnished the people of Ireland. The breakdown of the Asquith Ministry, the scarcity of food, the collapse of the Allies' campaign in the Far East, the deadlock on the Somme, all these disasters were finally won and the truth fell on the Tory elements with crushing force. This feeling of common danger impels them to accept the lesser of two insecurities. They prefer to face the rule of a temporary Irish government so that the fate of the British Empire may be averted. They have not changed their opinions, it must be said. But they do finally recognize the danger that confronts them of defeat in the war—of a ruined Ulster as well as a ruined England. If a measure of self-government is granted Ireland may not sufficient Irish soldiers in Ireland, Canada and Australia be secured to change the tide of war and wrest victory from the enemy? Will Russia drop out, what then? How much will our position in America be improved, for after all the United States is responsive to the feeling in Dublin rather than Belfast.

The agents of the new Premier, the powerful shipping men threatened with the destruction of Belfast shipping are working hand in hand to cultivate this feeling and break down the opposition of the professional Orange politicians who have lived so long on politics—religious rancor. Whether they will be successful in radiating Ulster opposition to a home rule bill time will tell and the decision is not far off. Policy, opportunism and national defense are the forces working for concessions if not surrender of the Unionist party. The fate of Ireland is a world question today inseparably linked with international war problems. The German ship attempting to land 20,000 rifles and machine guns on the shores of disaffected Kerry but eight months since is a grim specter which the Unionists hope never to see again. If home rule is made into a reality, in Derry and in Antrim and Down these views are being exchanged. The prospects of a settlement are considered the brightest in three years.

There is not much genuine feeling for enforced military service, as we have been led to believe was so general among the Irish loyalists. The demand is only on the surface. Their skins are safe and secretly they are praying that Ireland continue in being exempted. They are all at work in shops and shipyards and they prefer the plan of starving the Nationalists from employment, thus forcing the unfortunates into the army. Equality of sacrifice is the term used and the Tory munition workers are paid a consolation by the thought that he is working for his country at home and, if the Nationalist or the Sinn Feiner can not find work, as he can not leave the island, he will finally drift into the maw of the military service act.

ATHLETIC CLUB ELECTION.

The annual election of a Board of Directors and officers of the Columbia Athletic Club will be held at the club house Monday night, February 12. This has been a "suspense" year for the Columbians, who have met all obligations and reduced the indebtedness on their fine property to an insignificant sum, and which will be paid off this year. Officers will be installed the following Monday, when luncheon and refreshments will be served.